Trafficking in Women across the Yunnan-Myanmar Border in Transnational Migration-Era China

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Yi Yi Ye’s story

• My name is Yi Yi Ye, I’m 19 years old, and I live in the Muda village in Muguo, Myanmar.
• On July 2, 2009, my cousin said she could find a high paying job for me and brought me to Ruili, China. She handed me over to a “Chinese sister” who took me on a train and bus for two days, eventually arriving at a house.
• There were two men and one woman in the house. The Chinese sister pointed to one of men and told me “he is your husband and you are his wife now, live a good life with him.”
• I was so frightened that I burst into tears. I begged her to take me home but she no longer talked to me. Then I saw the man give her a lot of money. The money was red and piled up like red bricks.
• That night, I became the man's wife. I did not know his name, did not know how old he was.
• After some time, I tried to call back home secretly, afterwards, police came and brought me here (the Ruili Police Station, China).
Issues that need to be focused on in this case

- Asian women’s livelihoods, survival and femininzed mobility and migration
- China is a destination for Asian female immigrants
- Smuggled and trafficked women are often forced to marry Chinese single men
- Human smuggling and trafficking across China-Myanmar border: situation and future trends
- Human trafficking profits and transnational crime through networks of friends and family
- “4P” paradigm: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership in fighting HT
- Toward a Legalization of Irregular Migration
## The Top 10 Countries of Foreigners residing in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>120,750</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>19,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The United States</td>
<td>71,493</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>15,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>66,159</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>15,051</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>36,205</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>13,286</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“Burmese Brides” in China
The Demographic Dynamics of Trafficking in Women

One child birth control policy, Sex-selective abortion and “Missing Females”: 800,000 in 1995. An average of more than 1 million females are missing each year from the birth population alone.


More than 33 million Chinese men will be unable to find wives in 2020.
China: Human Trafficking Routes (UNIAP, 2008)
Profits in Human trafficking

- 20,000 to 30,000 RMB in 2008 (about 4,500 U.S. Dollars);
- 38,000 RMB in 2009 (about 6,000 U.S. Dollars);
- 40,000 and 50,000 RMB in 2010 (about 8,000 U.S. Dollars)
China is placed on Tier 2 Watch List (Trafficking in Persons Report 2011)

- China’s National Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children (NPA) was approved in December 2007 and the Implementation Plans for the NPA are currently being formulated by the 28 ministries responsible for counter-trafficking work.
The Trafficking Cases, rescued victims and suspects arrested in the second National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Suspects Arrested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01-04</td>
<td>24,809</td>
<td>51,164</td>
<td>26,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-11</td>
<td>34,212</td>
<td>36,369</td>
<td>36,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rescued Trafficked Burmese Women

- 2007: 50
- 2008: 100
- 2009: 250
- 2010: 200
Immigration and human trafficking-related policy issues in China

• Currently, the Chinese government is less experienced in the inflow administration of international immigrants
• The Rules for Foreigner Administration
  外国人出入境管理办法
  o focus on entry and exit procedures
  o deficiencies to cope with illegal migrants
  o “san fei ren yuan” 三非人员;
    1. illegal to entry,
    2. illegal to residing, and
    3. illegal to work
Conclusion and Recommendations for a Comprehensive Immigration Policy

- Undocumented non-registered marriages and undocumented marriage immigrants stimulate the growth of human trafficking crime across China’s borders
- Blind policy + Black market
- “Blue Card”: Marriage Registration and Certification for “Foreign Brides”
- Toward a Legalization of Female Marriage Immigration
Recommendation for a Comprehensive Immigration Policy

• Reducing human trafficking and illegal immigration depends on innovation in immigration strategies, the formulation of an Immigration Law, strengthening capacity in mechanism-building to effectively manage effectively transnational migration - both legal and illegal.